REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1894

OF

DR. RAILTON,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

TO THE

WITHINGTON LOCAL BOARD.

Area of the District in Acres	5,728
Population (1891) Census	23,838
Population (1894) Estimated	26,100
General Death-rate per thousand Population	10·8
Infant Death-rate per thousand Births	90
Birth-rate per thousand Population	20·7

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REPORT

UPON THE

Withington Local Board District

FOR THE YEAR 1894.

I.

Tabular Statement of the Mortality within the district, classified according to diseases, ages, and localities.

There were registered during the past year 284 deaths as having occurred in the district, this number being inclusive of 25 which took place in the Chorlton Union Workhouse among persons admitted from within the Local Board district.

If we assume that the population has increased from 23,838 at the time of the Census in 1891 to 26,100 in the middle of 1894, calculating on the moderate basis of an annual increase in population of 700, to which further allusion will be made later, we find last year's death-rate to be 10·8 per thousand. This is the lowest death-rate recorded since the formation of the Urban Sanitary Authority. Taking the average of the death-rates of the preceding nineteen years we ascertain that it is 13·8 per thousand or three per thousand higher than last year's rate. The highest rate we have had was 16·4 (in 1875), the lowest was 12·8 (in 1886).

In considering however, the exceedingly favourable character of our death-rate for last year, we must be careful not to ascribe it to any specially sanitary condition of our district, for it is a fact that throughout the whole kingdom the mortality has been unusually small during that period.

The number of births during the year amounted to 542, which is equivalent to an annual birth-rate of 20·7.

Table I. shows, for the purposes of comparison, the population, deaths, death-rates, births and birth-rates of the past nine years.

TABLE I.

Comparison of the death-rates and birth-rates from 1886 *to* 1894.

	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Population	19,710	20,568	21,426	22,284	23,142	24,000	24,700	25,400	26,100
Total number of deaths	253	289	281	318	311	363	340	330	284
Annual death-rates......	12·8	14·0	13·1	14·2	13·4	15·0	13·7	12·9	10·8
Total number of births	462	506	503	547	484	548	540	548	542
Annual birth-rates	23·4	24·6	23·4	24·5	20·9	22·8	21·8	21·5	20·7

It has already been pointed out in previous reports that errors in the estimation of the population of a district are extremely liable to arise. Sanitarians are compelled to take the annual rate of increase to be a tenth of that proved to have existed in the interval between the last two censuses. I have adopted this plan in the present report, with the modification that the estimated annual increase of 700 is substituted for 860, the actual tenth part of the total increase between the years 1881 and 1891.

This understating of the population may perhaps render the death-rate here given slightly larger than it really is, but at all events that is a fault upon the right side.

The next table (Table II.) shows the age-groups in which the deaths during the year may be classified

TABLE II.

Table of the ages at which the deaths occurred in 1894.

Under 1 year of age	49
Between 1 year and 5 years	21
Between 5 and 15 years	13
Between 15 and 25 years	10
Between 25 and 65 years	120
Over 65 years of age	71

Considered in detail this table will enable us to comprehend at what period the sparing of life, which has occurred during the year, has chiefly prevailed. In the first place, far fewer infants under one year have died than is usually the case. It has been stated above that 542 births have occurred, the proportion of deaths of infants under one year to the births is therefore 9 per cent. In 1893, it was 15 per cent.; in 1892, 12 per cent.; in 1891, 10 per cent.; in 1890, it was 13 per cent.

In the age-groups of 1 to 5, 5 to 15, and 15 to 25, the deaths also are proportionately less than in previous years, especially in the first group, in which the actual number is less than in any year since 1885.

The number 120 of the age-group between 25 and 65, a period of forty years, appears large, but we cannot compare it with previous years, because hitherto, it has been customary in these reports to form the group between the ages of 25 and 60, and the same difficulty occurs as regards the group over 65. However, by combining them we obtain a total of 191, a number which compares favourably with 204 in 1893 (with a population of 25,400), with 215 in 1892 (with a population of 24,700), and with 240 in 1891 (with a population of 24,000).

In Table III. the causes of death in infants under one year are classified, and in studying it we are able to appreciate more exactly the manner in which the mortality among infants has diminished during the past year, when compared with previous years.

TABLE III.

Causes of death under one year of age.

I. Pulmonary diseases.	Bronchitis, &c.		5
II. Infectious diseases	Measles	2	3
	Whooping cough	1	
III. Diet diseases	Diarrhœa	0	15
	Wasting and gastro-intestinal catarrh	6	
	Convulsions	9	
IV. Congenital diseases.	Tuberculosis	1	16
	Premature birth and debility	15	
V. Other causes	Suffocation	2	10
	Not classified	8	
			49

An infant, as may readily be gathered from this table, may come into the world unfitted for life or it may, even if born quite strong, have its condition soon changed from health to disease by improper treatment. It is more easily affected by cold, by zymotic influences and by unsuitable diet, than older children. In the table before us we find a marked improvement in many of the classes. The number of deaths from pulmonary diseases amounts to 5. (In 1893 the corresponding number was 13, in 1892 it was 15, and in 1891 it was 14). This favourable statement we shall see repeated as regards the mortality of older persons from pulmonary complaints.

With respect to infectious diseases, there are three deaths on the list, two from measles and one from whooping cough. The former two are not surprising, as we shall find that two severe epidemics of measles have prevailed during the year.

Diet diseases, under which heading is usually included "summer diarrhœa," account for 15 deaths, a number comparing in a highly favourable manner with the corresponding one for 1893, viz.: 37. This improvement is due in a great measure to the absence of any mortality from diarrhœa and also, in a somewhat less degree, to a diminution in the deaths from wasting and gastro-intestinal disease.

In congenital diseases we do not expect to find much variation from year to year, and in comparing the present figures with those of 1893 we find that in the latter year there were three deaths from tuberculosis, and sixteen deaths from premature birth and debility, while in the year under consideration the numbers have been one and fifteen respectively.

The share taken by the different townships of the district in the above infantile mortality has been as follows:—Withington had sixteen deaths or eight per cent. of the births in that township; Didsbury, fifteen deaths or nine per cent. of the births; Chorlton-cum-Hardy, ten deaths or seven per cent. of the births; Burnage, four, or seven per cent. of the births. Four of the deaths under one year occurred at the Chorlton Union Workhouse in infants whose mothers had been admitted from the district.

TABLE IV.

Deaths throughout the district in children under five years of age, from 1888 *to* 1894.

CLASS OF DISEASE	NAME OF DISEASE	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
I.—Zymotic diseases ...	Measles	...	5	6	1	5	...	7
	Scarlet fever	2	1	1	2	...	2	...
	Diphtheria	2	5	2	1	...	1	...
	Croup	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
	Whooping cough	9	7	3	7	10	3	1
	Enteric fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Typhus fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other or doubtful fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diarrhœa	4	12	11	2	4	17	...
	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
II.—Lung diseases ...	Bronchitis, pneumonia, and pleurisy	19	17	14	20	27	17	11
III.—Diseases not classified	....	43	62	56	67	54	63	51
	Total	79	109	94	100	100	105	70

Table IV. deals with the deaths which have occurred in the district in children under five years of age, including those under the age of one year, which have already appeared in Table III. It will be observed that the total number of deaths is lower than in any of the previous six years mentioned in the table, and the favourable nature of this lessened mortality will be the better realized if we take into consideration the fact that the difference in population between the years at the two extremes, viz., 1888 and 1894, amounts to not less than 5,600 persons.

We notice in this table that seven deaths have occurred from measles. Two of these we have already met with in Table III., amongst the deaths of children under one year. We shall deal in the second section of this report with the epidemics of this fever during the past year. The only other death from zymotic disease at this period of life has been the one from whooping cough, which we have seen before in Table III. The number of deaths from lung diseases compares favourably with the corresponding numbers of the preceding years.

Twenty-two of the above deaths occurred in the township of Withington, twenty-five in Didsbury, nineteen in Chorlton-cum-Hardy, and four in Burnage.

The following table (Table V.) contains the death-rates of the different townships in children under five years of age, calculated per thousand of their estimated population. In this table we observe that the mortality in children of Burnage, which in 1891

TABLE V.

Death-rates per thousand of the population of the different townships in children under five years of age in 1894, *compared with those of* 1881 *and* 1891 *(Census years).*

TOWNSHIPS	1881	1891	1894
Withington	3·7	4·6	1·9
Didsbury	3·4	2·4	3·1
Chorlton-cum-Hardy	5·1	4·1	3·5
Burnage	1·1	8·6	2·2

was at the rate of 8·6 per thousand, is very considerably lower, having become even less than the rates of two of the other townships.

In Table VI. we have the causes of all deaths throughout the district classified, including the twenty-five which occurred in the Chorlton Union Workhouse.

TABLE VI.

Deaths throughout the district in persons at all ages, from 1888 *to* 1894.

DISEASES	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	5	6	1	5	...	9
Scarlet fever	3	2	2	3	...	3	...
Diphtheria	4	14	4	2	...	5	1
Croup	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Whooping cough	9	7	3	7	10	4	1
Typhus fever	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Enteric fever	4	4	2	...	4	4	1
Other or doubtful fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	4	12	13	3	4	18	1
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	6	4
Rheumatic fever	5	...	2	2	2	...	1
Erysipelas	1	...	1	1	2	...	...
Pyæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Puerperal fever	2	1	...	...	1	2	1
Phthisis	22	28	28	34	23	24	25
Bronchitis, pneumonia, and pleurisy	49	53	73	88	84	51	47
Heart disease	23	24	20	31	15	26	24
Injuries	7	13	10	6	16	12	13
Other diseases not classified	148	155	146	185	174	174	153
Total number of deaths	281	318	311	363	340	330	284

It is to be seen from this Table that diseases of the respiratory organs have caused fewer deaths than in any one of the previous six years. As regards zymotic diseases (the eleven bracketed together at the head of the list), with the exception of measles, which is accountable for half the total number, the deaths have been unusually few. Amongst them, however, four deaths from influenza are to be observed, showing that the disease has not entirely disappeared. Of the nine deaths from measles, we have already found that seven occurred amongst children under five years of age (see Table IV.) The fatal cases of diphtheria, croup, enteric fever, and influenza were all in persons above five years of age.

The zymotic death-rate, exclusive of measles, amounted to 0·15 per thousand of the population.

II.

A Summary of the action taken during the year for preventing the spread of disease.

Smallpox.—But one case of this disease came to the knowledge of the Board in the year 1894. It occurred in the person of a domestic servant living in Didsbury. Although carefully investigated as to its probable origin, the case could not be traced to any other either in the district or in Manchester. It was ascertained, however, that the patient had been outside the district more than once within a fortnight of the onset of the disease. She was removed to Monsall Hospital on the day the disease was notified, and the remaining occupants of the house were revaccinated. The room she had occupied was disinfected with euchlorine gas, the paper was stripped, the walls were limewashed and the bedding was stoved.

Measles.—A glance at the following table will show that the district has never been entirely free from measles during any month of the past year, and that two extensive epidemics have occurred, one in Chorlton-cum-Hardy and one in Didsbury. The total number of cases of each month, if arranged in the form of a diagram, would show a double maximum and minimum curve, the larger maximum wave corresponding with the months of September, October and November, and the smaller wave with April and May, these being the periods of the epidemics; while the larger minimum curve corresponds with January, February and March, and the smaller, with June, July and August. This diagram is interesting on account of its parallelism with the London curve for 30 years (1845–74) of Dr. Buchan and Sir Arthur Mitchell. The fatality of the disease has been unusually low, viz., 1·6 per cent. of the cases, and, as we have previously seen, seven out of the nine deaths, or 78 per cent., occurred in children under five years. Schools, as shown in earlier reports, have played an important part in the spread of the disease, and it has been necessary for the Board to close certain of them in the course of the year, especially at the time of the epidemic of May, which occurred in Chorlton-cum-Hardy, and in that of October, in the township of Didsbury. In the case of each epidemic, the closing included that of the Sunday Schools as well as the Day Schools, and was happily followed by a rapid diminution in the number of cases notified. In the epidemic of Chorlton-cum-Hardy the schools remained closed for twenty-six days, in that of Didsbury they were closed for a month.

TABLE VII.

Cases of measles.

	Withington	Didsbury	Chorlton-cum-Hardy	Burnage	Totals
January	1	2	...	...	3
February	...	...	10	...	10
March	2	7	2	...	11
April	2	...	26	...	28
May	7	10	112	...	129
June	1	3	6	...	10
July	1	...	...	2	3
August	3	...	...	11	14
September	...	17	...	4	21
October	3	279	...	...	282
November	3	32	...	...	35
December	...	1	3	...	4
	23	351	159	17	550

It is, without doubt, a serious step to take to close a number of schools and one which involves a great responsibility, but during an epidemic of measles it becomes a more urgent duty to prevent the congregation of children than when dealing with any other of the ordinary infectious fevers. The reason for this becomes obvious when we consider that, unlike other fevers, this disease is in its most infectious stage during the three days prior to the appearance of the rash, and during this stage the symptons may be almost nil, or at all events nothing more than those of a feverish cold. It is clear then that the nature of the illness runs a great risk of not being recognised, and thus a child may be sent to school as usual and may act as a centre for the spread of the disease to many others before the case is found out to be one of measles. Another reason for stopping, under such circumstances, the assemblage of children in confined spaces, applicable, however, to other fevers as well as to measles, is that the laden atmosphere of a class-room will materially assist in the diffusion of a poison capable of being carried in the air. The schools alluded to above were clearly ascertained to be acting as foci for the spread of the disease at the time they were closed. Printed precautions have been as usual distributed to each of the houses in which measles occurred.

Scarlet Fever.—It will be seen, on referring to Table VIII., that the district has never been entirely without scarlet fever during the year. The total number of cases, however, is less than in 1893, when it was 117. The ninety cases which were reported occurred in sixty-six houses and, of the various townships constituting the district, that of Withington has been the greatest sufferer. Although no deaths actually took place within the district from the fever, there were four at Monsall Fever Hospital, in children aged respectively two, three, four, and eight years. Three of these fatal cases were removed from Withington and one from Chorlton-cum-Hardy.

TABLE VIII.

Cases of scarlet fever.

	Withington	Didsbury	Chorlton-cum-Hardy	Burnage	Totals	Number removed to Hospital
January …………	4	4	1	…	9	3
February ………	2	1	2	6	11	5
March …………	2	6	…	…	8	…
April ……………	5	5	…	…	10	4
May ……………	…	1	1	…	2	…
June ……………	3	1	1	…	5	3
July ……………	5	…	…	…	5	4
August …………	7	1	…	…	8	3
September ……	2	…	2	…	4	…
October ………	3	…	…	…	3	3
November………	3	…	…	…	3	3
December………	14	4	4	…	22	17
	50	23	11	6	90	45

From the above table we might construct a seasonal curve, which would show a defined fall between the months of May and November, and a very great rise in December. Of the ninety cases, sixty-two, or more than two-thirds, were in children under ten years of age, and over the age of twenty only seven cases occurred; of these one was at the unusual age of fifty. These facts assist, in their small way, in pointing out what indeed, has been well established by much larger statistics, viz., that the incidence of scarlet fever is mainly during childhood and that immunity, more or less perfect, developes after that period. The ages of the fatal cases given above also tend to show during which stage of life scarlet fever carries with it the most risk.

It did not appear that the schools of the district played any active part in the diffusion of the disease and consequently, no steps were taken to close them. The usual precautionary measures were carried out upon notification of any case, that is, printed precautions were forwarded to the householder, the authorities of the schools and the laundries concerned were immediately warned. The milk supply was always investigated, but no case occurred in which any suspicion fell upon that source. At the termination of the case the premises were disinfected most thoroughly, including fumigation with euchlorine, stripping the paper, limewashing the walls and stoving the bedding, the whole being carried out free of cost.

Diphtheria and membranous croup.—Twenty-two cases of diphtheria were notified during the year, and these occurred in twenty-one houses. There was one case of croup, already mentioned as having proved fatal. Table IX. shows the distribution of the cases of diphtheria as regards both time and place. This table compares favourably with the corresponding ones of recent years; thus, in 1893 there were thirty-one cases, in 1892 twenty-seven cases, and in 1891 there were thirty-two. During the past year two cases were removed to Monsall Hospital. It will be observed that more were reported during the months of May and June than during any other two months, and that by far the largest proportion at that time occurred in the township of Withington. It is contrary to the usual experience for diphtheria to be more prevalent in the summer than in the winter months, but the smallness of the numbers we have to deal with deprives the above figures of any significance. Careful enquiries have been, as is the custom, instituted as to the possible causes of the different cases, but in no instance was a school found to be responsible nor was the milk supply at fault. Certainly a few cases arose in Ladybarn during the month of June which seemed at first sight, to be connected together by a school, but the theory was speedily negatived by the fact that the four families contributing members who attended at the school lived very near to each other, and that the patient in one of the families could not possibly have contracted the disease at the school as she did not go there, although the children of the house did. Finally, other cases occurred about this time in Ladybarn totally unconnected with the school in question, so that the investigation ended in its complete exoneration.

Table IX.

Cases of diphtheria.

	Withington	Didsbury	Chorlton-cum-Hardy	Burnage	Totals	Number removed to Hospital
January...............	1	...	2	...	3	...
February	...	1	...	...	1	...
March	...	...	1	...	1	...
April	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	3	1	...	...	4	...
June	6	...	1	...	7	2
July	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	...	...	...	...	...	...
September...........	...	...	2	...	2	...
October...............	...	...	...	...	...	...
November............	...	...	3	...	3	...
December............	...	...	1	...	1	...
	10	2	10	...	22	2

At the termination of the disease in each case, the rooms which had been occupied by the patients were thoroughly fumigated, the paper was stripped from the walls, the walls were limewashed and the bedding was stoved.

Whooping cough.—The fatal case of this disease previously referred to was the only one reported to the Board, this disease not being notifiable in the district.

Typhus fever.—No cases were reported.

Enteric or typhoid fever.—Thirteen cases of this disease were

Table X.

Cases of enteric fever.

	Withington	Didsbury	Chorlton-cum-Hardy	Burnage	Total	Number removed to Hospital
January	2	I	...	...	3	2
February	...	I	...	...	I	...
March	...	...	...	...	..	...
April	...	...	..	...	...	..
May	...	...	I	...	I	...
June	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	I	...	...	...	I	I
September...........	...	...	...	...	...	...
October..............	2	...	...	...	2	...
November...........	...	2	...	...	2	2
December...........	I	I	I	...	3	...
	6	5	2	...	13	5

notified during the year, a slight improvement upon the previous one, when there were sixteen cases reported. Withington and Didsbury are again the townships in which the majority of the cases occurred. Table X. shows the incidence of the disease in the different months.

In five out of the thirteen cases we had ample reason for presuming that the fever had been contracted outside the district. The evidence in favour of this opinion is as follows :—

> (1.) A case in Didsbury, reported on February 25th. The patient had been living in Canada until the beginning of February, had stayed in New York from February 3rd to the 6th, and had then sailed for England, where he arrived very ill on the 16th, having commenced to be feverish upon the day he had started his voyage.
>
> (2.) A case in Withington, reported on August 28th. The patient had commenced to be ill in Oldham about August 12th, and had come into this district on August 19th with the disease upon her.
>
> (3.) A case was reported in Withington on October 2nd. The patient had left her home at West Hampstead on September 19th to pay a visit to her relatives in this district, and had commenced with symptoms of the fever on September 23rd, *i.e.*, four days after her arrival, too short a period for the disease to have been contracted here.
>
> (4.) Two cases in Didsbury, mother and daughter, were reported on November 12th as suffering from enteric fever; the former had commenced to be ill on October 25th, the latter on October 27th. They had been living at St. Annes-on-the-Sea from September 1st until October 25th, when they returned to Didsbury.

On the termination of the cases the usual precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the disease, the ashpits being emptied and washed down with corrosive sublimate solution, and the water-closets, when required, being disinfected with a similar solution.

Diarrhœa.—The district has experienced a remarkable immunity from this complaint, but one death occurring, and that in a patient over five years of age.

Erysipelas.—Nine cases of erysipelas were reported during the year, none of them, however, proving fatal.

Puerperal fever.—Two cases of this fever were notified, one of which proved fatal. The midwife in attendance upon one was instructed not to attend any case of confinement for a certain period, and after the fatal event above mentioned, disinfection of the room and bedding was thoroughly carried out.

In concluding this section the information may be added that upon the existence of any case of infectious fever (including measles) becoming known, the sanitary condition of the house has been invariably investigated, and steps have been taken towards improving such defects in the arrangements as have been discovered. Printed precautions have been sent to, or left at, every house in which an infectious fever has occurred.

Disinfection.—The number of houses disinfected after fever has amounted to 104. The total number of articles stoved by the Manchester Corporation on behalf of the Board was 2,999, and consisted of the following :—Beds, 135 ; mattresses, 262 ; pillows, 424 ; blankets, 379 ; counterpanes, 167 ; carpets, 211 ; various articles of clothing, 1,106 ; and sundries, 315.

Patients Removed to Monsall Hospital.

Smallpox	1
Scarlet fever	45
Diphtheria	2
Enteric fever	5
	53

III.

An account of the Sanitary state of the district generally at the end of the year.

Zymotic Disease.—There were but few cases of scarlet fever in the district at the end of the year—most of those which had been notified during the month of December having been removed to hospital. At the time of writing this report there is no epidemic of any disease in progress. All houses infected during the year 1894 (with the exception of three) have been thoroughly disinfected.

Drainage of the district.—500 lineal yards of new sewers were laid by property owners under the supervision of the Surveyor of the Board; and 430 lineal yards were laid by the Board at the cost of property owners during the past year. 102 lineal yards of back passages were drained, flagged, and paved by the Board at the cost of the owners.

The number of houses draining into cesspools or streams must still be taken to be about 190. These have ashpits and privies, and as a rule, no water-closets. These properties are situated in parts of the district unprovided with sewers.

The outfall works at the sewage farm, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, which will free the Chorlton sewers from obstruction, and will permit thorough ventilation, are now well in progress, and will probably be completed within the next four months.

Streams of the district.—There have been fewer complaints during the year than usual of the condition of the Chorlton Brook and its tributaries. About 800 yards of the stream running South from Alexandra Park to the Chorlton Brook near Alexandra Park Station have been culverted by Lord Egerton of Tatton, and this is calculated to have an extremely beneficial effect upon that locality, as the course has been straightened, the fall has been improved, and the chances of deposit greatly lessened.

IV.

An account of the enquiries made by the Officer of Health as to conditions injurious to health existing in the district, and of the proceedings relating to such conditions, in which he has taken part or advised under the Public Health Act 1875.

The district has been regularly visited in all parts during the year, and a large number of properties presenting insanitary conditions have been reported to the Board. A very gratifying feature is noticeable, viz. :—The increasing interest taken by householders as to the state of the drains, etc., of their dwellings and as to the healthfulness or otherwise of their surroundings. The application of the smoke test as a means of ascertaining definitely whatever defects may be in existence, usually otherwise only to be surmised by the occurrence of sickness amongst members of a household, is steadily making its way in popularity, and has undoubtedly proved itself an essential portion of the sanitary department.

A large number of houses are now being built without any drains being placed inside, and a very serious element of danger to health is thus being obviated. Many older houses have also been improved in this respect by the removal of their cellar drains and the draining of the washing cellars to gully traps placed outside.

The substitution of water-closets for privies and ashpits is slowly being proceeded with, the effect in the sanitary condition of the properties already changed in this manner being most satisfactory. There are still, however, large numbers of ashpits in close proximity to houses, which render the back premises very unpleasant and injurious to health. It has been the endeavour of the late Board to minimise the cost to property owners of this most necessary alteration, to give them ample time for the work to be carried out, and to proceed with the measure with great deliberation, taking the worst examples first, and trusting that the advantage to the property, as well as to the health of the community, may prove a sufficient argument to reconcile the owners to the change.

Summary of action of the Sanitary Committee during the year.

Notices served for the abatement of nuisances, such as foul and ill-constructed drains, closets, cesspools, waste pipes connected with the drains, etc.	128
Notices, letters, or verbal instructions on account of animals kept so as to be a nuisance	6
Notices on account of filthy premises	2
Notices, letters, or verbal instructions on account of injurious and foul accumulations :	
Nightsoil tips	0
Manure heaps	1
Other injurious accumulations	4
Notices under Dairies and Cowsheds Act	2
Houses condemned as unfit for human habitation	0
Reported overcrowding	4
Reported nuisances in connection with slaughter-houses	0
Reported nuisances in connection with the sewers	1
Reported nuisances in connection with stables	1
Properties reported, but no action taken	13
Back passage reported, and referred to the Highways Committee	7
Filthy streams reported	5
Nuisances abated without notices	34
House inspected as to its sanitary arrangements and found satisfactory	1
Houses inspected as to their sanitary arrangements after cases of infectious fevers	425
Recommendations to owners for sanitary alterations	36
Verbal instructions to alter sanitary arrangements of houses or premises	0
Inspections of graveyard of Chorlton-cum-Hardy Parish Church	3
Animals passed as being fit for human food	0
Water analysis	1
Milk analysis	10
Food analysis	0
Prosecution on account of impure milk (Fine £1 and £3 10s. costs)	1
,, ,, ,, water	0
Smoke observations	3
,, fine	0
Chimney firing	9
,, ,, fines for (amounting to £1)	8
Smoke-testing of drains	29 houses
Properties reported as being without proper water supply	0
Notices to enter premises under section 41 of the Public Health Act	1
Notices to provide water supply to houses	0

The 128 notices at the beginning of the summary referred to 349 houses and premises. The requirements of the Board specified in these notices have been already complied with in a large number of cases. The work has been carried out by the Board for owners in 47 instances. Thirty-three notices are still uncompleted.

Particulars as regards milk sellers, &c.

Registered milk sellers in the district	85
Registered cowkeepers	26
Cowsheds	61
Number of bakehouses (W6, D6, C6)	18
Number of slaughter-houses (W3, D2, C1)	6

The slaughter-houses have been inspected throughout the year, but no legal notices have been called for.

Ashpits.—The number of ashpits emptied during the year amounts to 12,820, viz., 5,714 with privies, 7,106 without privies.

(A) *Table of DEATHS during the year 1894 in the Urban Sanitary District of Withington, classified according to* DISEASES, AGES, *and* LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES								MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE																					
													FEVERS																	
	At all Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards		Smallpox	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup	Typhus	Enteric or Typhoid	Continued	Relapsing	Puerperal	Cholera	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Diarrhœa and Dysentery	Rheumatic Fever	Ague	Phthisis	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy	Heart Disease	Injuries	All other Diseases	TOTAL
(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*e*)	(*f*)	(*g*)	(*h*)	(*i*)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Withington	89	16	4	4	3	39	23	Under 5.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	12	20
								5 upwds.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	12	11	1	38	69
Didsbury	90	15	8	4	5	34	24	Under 5.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	13	23
								5 upwds.	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	11	6	5	35	67
Chorlton-cum-Hardy	65	10	9	4	2	22	18	Under 5.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	14	19
								5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	7	6	3	22	46
Burnage	15	4	...	...	...	9	2	Under 5.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
								5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	7	11
Among persons admitted *from* the district into the Chorlton Union Workhouse	25	4	...	1	...	16	4	Under 5.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
								5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	4	...	...	11	21
TOTALS	284	49	21	13	10	120	71	Under 5.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	1	11	...	3	46	70
								5 upwds.	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	24	36	24	9	113	214
Deaths occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto (at Monsall Fever Hospital)	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	Under 5.	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
								5 upwds.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto: Chorlton Union Workhouse	473	26	10	6	15	229	187	Under 5.	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	25	36
								5 upwds.	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	1	...	100	71	47	2	210	437

(B) *Table of POPULATION, BIRTHS, and of NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1894 in the Urban Sanitary District of Withington, classified according to* DISEASES, AGES, *and* LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES	POPULATION AT ALL AGES		Registered Births	Aged under 5 or over 5	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH												NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL										
									FEVERS												FEVERS					
	Census, 1891	Estimated to middle of 1894			Smallpox	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup	Typhus	Enteric or Typhoid	Continued	Relapsing	Puerperal	Cholera	Erysipelas	Measles.	Smallpox	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup	Typhus	Enteric or Typhoid	Continued	Relapsing	Puerperal	Cholera	Erysipelas
(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*e*)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Withington	10318	11038	193	Under 5.	...	15	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	1	10	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				5 upwds.	...	35	10	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	5	13	...	23	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Didsbury	7176	7852	160	Under 5.	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				5 upwds.	1	17	1	1	...	5	...	...	1	...	3	207	1	5	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..
Chorlton-cum-Hardy	4741	5402	138	Under 5.	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
				5 upwds.	...	8	8	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	81	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burnage	1603	1808	51	Under 5.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				5 upwds.	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	23838	26100	542	Under 5.	...	25	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	241	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				5 upwds.	1	65	19	1	...	12	...	...	2	...	8	309	1	33	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...